

On Integrality Ratios for Asymmetric TSP in the Sherali-Adams Hierarchy *

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Abstract

We study the ATSP (Asymmetric Traveling Salesman Problem), and our focus is on negative results in the framework of the Sherali-Adams (SA) Lift and Project method.

Our main result pertains to the standard LP (linear programming) relaxation of ATSP, due to Dantzig, Fulkerson, and Johnson. For any fixed integer $t \geq 0$ and small ϵ , $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$, there exists a digraph G on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = O(t/\epsilon)$ vertices such that the integrality ratio for level t of the SA system starting with the standard LP on G is $\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3} \approx \frac{4}{3}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{8}{7}, \dots$. Thus, in terms of the input size, the result holds for any $t = 0, 1, \dots, \Theta(\nu)$ levels. Our key contribution is to identify a structural property of digraphs that allows us to construct fractional feasible solutions for any level t of the SA system starting from the standard LP. Our hard instances are simple and satisfy the structural property.

There is a further relaxation of the standard LP called the balanced LP, and our methods simplify considerably when the starting LP for the SA system is the balanced LP; in particular, the relevant structural property (of digraphs) simplifies such that it is satisfied by the digraphs given by the well-known construction of Charikar, Goemans and Karloff (CGK). Consequently, the CGK digraphs serve as hard instances, and we obtain an integrality ratio of $1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{t+1}$ for any level t of the SA system, where $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$ and the number of vertices is $\nu(t, \epsilon) = O((t/\epsilon)^{(t/\epsilon)})$.

Also, our results for the standard LP extend to the PATH ATSP (find a min cost Hamiltonian dipath from a given source vertex to a given sink vertex).

Keywords: Asymmetric TSP, Sherali-Adams Hierarchy, Integrality Ratios

1 Introduction

The Traveling Salesman Problem (TSP) is a celebrated problem in combinatorial optimization, with many connections to theory and practice. The problem is to find a minimum cost tour of a set of cities; the tour should visit each city exactly once. The most well known version of this problem is the symmetric one (denoted TSP), where the distance (a.k.a. cost) from city i to city j is equal to the distance (cost) from city j to city i . The more general version is called the asymmetric TSP (denoted ATSP), and it does not have the symmetry restriction on the costs. Throughout, we assume that the costs satisfy the triangle inequalities, i.e., the costs are metric.

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Linear programming (LP) relaxations play a central role in solving TSP or ATSP, both in practice and in the theoretical setting of approximation algorithms. Many LP relaxations are known for ATSP, see [18] for a recent survey. The most well-known relaxation (and the one that is most useful for theory and practice) is due to Dantzig, Fulkerson and Johnson; we call it the standard LP or the DFJ LP. It has a constraint for every nontrivial cut, and has an indegree and an outdegree constraint for each vertex; see Section 2.1. There is a further relaxation of the standard LP that is of interest; we call it the balanced LP (Bal LP); it is obtained from the standard LP by replacing the indegree and outdegree constraint at each vertex by a balance (equation) constraint. For metric costs, the optimal value of the standard LP is the same as the optimal value of the balanced LP; this is a well-known fact, see [18], [6, Footnote 3].

One key question in the area is the quality of the objective value computed by the standard LP. This is measured by the *integrality ratio* (a.k.a. integrality gap) of the relaxation, and is defined to be the supremum over all instances of the integrality ratio of the instance. The integrality ratio of an instance I is given by $\text{opt}(I)/\text{dfj}(I)$, where $\text{opt}(I)$ denotes the optimum (minimum cost of a tour) of I , and $\text{dfj}(I)$ denotes the optimal value of the standard LP relaxation of I ; we assume that the optima exist and that $\text{dfj}(I) \neq 0$.¹

For both TSP and ATSP, significant research efforts have been devoted over several decades to prove bounds on the integrality ratio of the standard LP. For TSP, methods based on Christofides' algorithm show that the integrality ratio is $\leq \frac{3}{2}$, whereas the best lower bound known on the integrality ratio is $\frac{4}{3}$. Closing this gap is a major open problem in the area. For ATSP, a recent result of Asadpour et al. [2] shows that the integrality ratio is $\leq O(\log n / \log \log n)$. On the other hand, Charikar, et al. [6] showed a lower bound of 2 on the integrality ratio, thereby refuting an earlier conjecture of Carr and Vempala [5] that the integrality ratio is $\leq \frac{4}{3}$.

Lampis [13] and Papadimitriou and later Vempala [17], have proved hardness-of-approximation thresholds of $\frac{185}{184}$ for TSP and $\frac{117}{116}$ for ATSP, respectively; both results assume that $\mathbf{P} \neq \mathbf{NP}$. Recently, Karpinski, et al [12] have improved both hardness-of-approximation thresholds to 123/122 and 75/74, respectively, assuming that $\mathbf{P} \neq \mathbf{NP}$.

Our goal is to prove lower bounds on the integrality ratios for ATSP for the tighter LP relaxations obtained by applying the Sherali-Adams Lift-and-Project method. Before stating our results, we present an overview of Lift-and-Project methods.

1.1 Hierarchies of convex relaxations

Over the past 25 years, several methods have been developed in order to obtain tightenings of relaxations in a systematic manner. Assume that each variable y_i is in the interval $[0, 1]$, i.e., the integral solutions are zero/one, and let n denote the number of variables in the original relaxation. The goal is to start with a simple relaxation, and then iteratively obtain a sequence of stronger/tighter relaxations such that the associated polytopes form a nested family that contains (and converges to) the integral hull².

These procedures, usually called *Lift-and-Project* hierarchies (or systems, or methods, or procedures), use polynomial reasonings together with the fact that in the 0/1 domain, general polynomials can be reduced to multilinear polynomials (utilizing the identity $y_i^2 = y_i$), and then finally obtain a stronger relaxation by applying linearization (e.g., for subsets S of $\{1, \dots, n\}$, the term $\prod_{i \in S} y_i$ is replaced by a variable y_S). In this overview, we gloss over the Project step. In particular, Sherali and Adams [19] devised the Sherali-Adams (SA) system, Lovász and Schrijver [16] devised the Lovász-Schrijver (LS) system, and

¹Although the term integrality ratio is used in two different senses—one refers to an instance, the other to a relaxation (i.e., all instances)—the context will resolve the ambiguity.

²By the *integral hull* we mean the convex hull of the zero-one solutions that are feasible for the original relaxation.

Lasserre [14] devised the **Lasserre** system. See Laurent [15] for a survey of these systems; several other Lift-and-Project systems are known, see [9, 3].

The index of each relaxation in the sequence of tightened relaxations is known as the *level* in the hierarchy; the level of the original relaxation is defined to be zero. For each of these hierarchies and for any $t = O(1)$, it is known that the relaxation at level t of the hierarchy can be solved to optimality in polynomial time, assuming that the original relaxation has a polynomial-time separation oracle, [20] (additional mild conditions may be needed for some hierarchies). In fact, the relaxation at level n is exact, i.e., the associated polytope is equal to the integral hull.

Over the last two decades, a number of important improvements on approximation guarantees have been achieved based on relaxations obtained from Lift-and-Project systems. See [9] for a recent survey of many such positive results.

Starting with the work of Arora et al. [1], substantial research efforts have been devoted to showing that tightened relaxations (for many levels) fail to reduce the integrality ratio for many combinatorial optimization problems (see [9] for a list of negative results). This task seems especially difficult for the **SA** system because it strengthens relaxations in a “global manner;” this enhances its algorithmic leverage for deriving positive results, but makes it more challenging to design instances with bad integrality ratios. Moreover, an integrality ratio for the **SA** system may be viewed as an unconditional inapproximability result for a restricted model of computation, whereas, hardness-of-approximation results are usually proved under some complexity assumptions, such as $P \neq NP$. The **SA** system is known to be more powerful than the **LS** system, while it is weaker than the **Lasserre** system; it is incomparable with the **LS**₊ system (the positive-semidefinite version of the Lovász-Schrijver system [16]).

A key paper by Fernández de la Vega and Kenyon-Mathieu [10] introduced a probabilistic interpretation of the **SA** system, and based on this, negative results (for the **SA** system) have been proved for a number of combinatorial problems; also see Charikar et al. [7], and Benabbas, et al. [4]. At the moment, it is not clear that methods based on [10] could give negative results for TSP and its variants, because the natural LP relaxations (of TSP and related problems) have “global constraints.”

To the best of our knowledge, there are only two previous papers with negative results for Lift-and-Project methods applied to TSP and its variants. Cheung [8] proves an integrality ratio of $\frac{4}{3}$ for TSP, for $O(1)$ levels of **LS**₊. For ATSP, Watson [21] proves an integrality ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$ for level 1 of the Lovász-Schrijver hierarchy, starting from the balanced LP (in fact, both the hierarchies **LS** and **SA** give the same relaxation at level one).

We mention that Cheung’s results [8] for TSP do not apply to ATSP, although at level 0, it is well known that any integrality ratio for the standard LP for TSP applies also to the standard LP for ATSP (this relationship does not hold for level 1 or higher).

1.2 Our results and their significance

Our main contribution is a generic construction of fractional feasible solutions for any level t of the **SA** system starting from the standard LP relaxation of ATSP. We have a similar but considerably simpler construction when the starting LP for the **SA** system is the balanced LP. Our results on integrality ratios are direct corollaries.

We have the following results pertaining to the balanced LP relaxation of ATSP: We formulate a property of digraphs that we call the good decomposition property, and given any digraph with this property, we construct a vector y on the edges such that y is a fractional feasible solution to the level t tightening of the balanced LP by the Sherali-Adams system. Charikar, Goemans, and Karloff (CGK) [6] constructed a family of digraphs for which the balanced LP has an integrality ratio of 2. We show that the digraphs in the

CGK family have the good decomposition property, hence, we obtain an integrality ratio for level t of SA. In more detail, we prove that for any integer $t \geq 0$ and small enough $\epsilon > 0$, there is a digraph G from the CGK family on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = O((t/\epsilon)^{t/\epsilon})$ vertices such that the integrality ratio of the level- t tightening of Bal LP is at least $1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{t+1} \approx 2, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{4}, \dots$ (where $t = 0$ identifies the original relaxation).

Our main result pertains to the standard LP relaxation of ATSP. Our key contribution is to identify a structural property of digraphs that allows us to construct fractional feasible solutions for the level t tightening of the standard LP by the Sherali-Adams system. This construction is much more difficult than the construction for the balanced LP. We present a simple family of digraphs that satisfy the structural property, and this immediately gives our results on integrality ratios. We prove that for any integer $t \geq 0$ and small enough $\epsilon > 0$, there are digraphs G on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = O(t/\epsilon)$ vertices such that the integrality ratio of the level t tightening of the standard LP on G is at least $1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3} \approx \frac{4}{3}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{8}{7}, \frac{10}{9}, \dots$. The *rank* of a starting relaxation (or polytope) is defined to be the minimum number of tightenings required to find the integral hull (in the worst case). An immediate corollary is that the SA-rank of the standard LP relaxation on a digraph $G = (V, E)$ is at least linear in $|V|$, whereas, the rank in terms of the number of edges is $\Omega(\sqrt{|E|})$ (since the LP is on a complete digraph, namely, the metric completion).

Our results for the balanced LP and for the standard LP are incomparable, because the SA system starting from the standard LP is strictly stronger than the SA system starting from the balanced LP, although both the level zero LPs have the same optimal value, assuming metric costs. (In fact, there is an example on 5 vertices [11, Figure 4.4, p.60] such that the optimal values of the level 1 tightenings are different: $9\frac{1}{3}$ for the balanced LP and 10 for the standard LP.)

Finally, we extend our main results to the natural relaxation of PATH ATSP (min cost Hamiltonian dipath from a given source vertex to a given sink vertex), and we obtain integrality ratios $\geq 1 + \frac{2-\epsilon}{3t+4} \approx \frac{3}{2}, \frac{9}{7}, \frac{6}{5}, \frac{15}{13}, \dots$ for the level- t SA tightenings. Our result on PATH ATSP is obtained by “reducing” from the result for ATSP; the idea behind this comes from an analogous result of Watson [21] in the symmetric setting; Watson gives a method for transforming Cheung’s [8] result on the integrality ratio for TSP to obtain a lower bound on the integrality ratio for PATH TSP.

The solutions given by our constructions are *not* positive semidefinite; thus, they do not apply to the LS_+ hierarchy nor to the Lasserre hierarchy.

Let us assess our results, and place them in context. Observe that our integrality ratios fade out as the level of the SA tightening increases, and for $t \geq 35$ (roughly) our integrality ratio falls below the hardness threshold of $\frac{75}{74}$ of [12]. Thus, our integrality ratios cannot be optimal, and it is possible that an integrality ratio of 2 can be proved for $O(1)$ levels of the SA system.

On the other hand, our results are not restricted to $t = O(1)$. For example, parameterized with respect to the number of vertices in the input ν , our lower bound for the standard LP holds even for level $t = \Omega(\nu)$, and our lower bound for the balanced LP (which improves on our lower bound for the standard LP) holds even for level $t = \Omega(\log \nu / \log \log \nu)$, thus giving unconditional inapproximability results for these restricted algorithms, even allowing super-polynomial running time.

Moreover, our results (and the fact that they are not optimal) should be contrasted with the known integrality ratio results for the level zero standard LP, a topic that has been studied for decades.

2 Preliminaries

When discussing a digraph (directed graph), we use the terms dicycle (directed cycle), etc., but we use the term edge rather than directed edge or arc. For a digraph $G = (V, E)$ and $U \subseteq V$, $\delta^{out}(U)$ denotes $\{(v, w) \in E : v \in U, w \notin U\}$, the set of edges outgoing from U , and $\delta^{in}(U)$ denotes $\{(v, w) \in E : v \notin U, w \in U\}$, the set of edges incoming to U .

$U, w \in U\}$. For $x \in \mathbb{R}^E$ and $S \subseteq E$, $x(S)$ denotes $\sum_{e \in S} x_e$.

By the *metric completion* of a digraph $G = (V, E)$ with nonnegative edge costs $c \in \mathbb{R}^E$, we mean the complete digraph G' on V with the edge costs c' , where $c'(v, w)$ is taken to be the minimum cost (w.r.t. c) of a v, w dipath of G .

An *Eulerian subdigraph* of G is defined as follows: the vertex set is V and the edge set is a “multi-subset” of E (that is, each edge in E occurs zero or more times) such that (i) the indegree of every vertex equals its outdegree, and (ii) the subdigraph is weakly connected (i.e., the underlying undirected graph is connected). The ATSP on the metric completion G' of G is equivalent to finding a minimum cost Eulerian subdigraph of G .

For a positive integer t and a ground set U , let \mathcal{P}_t denote the family of subsets of U of size at most t , i.e., $\mathcal{P}_t = \{S : S \subseteq U, |S| \leq t\}$. We usually take the ground set to be the set of edges of a fixed digraph. Now, let G be a digraph, and let the ground set (for \mathcal{P}_t) be $E = E(G)$. Let E' be a subset of E . Let $\mathbf{1}^{E', t}$ denote a vector indexed by elements of \mathcal{P}_t such that for any $S \in \mathcal{P}_t$, $\mathbf{1}_S^{E', t} = 1$ if $S \subseteq E'$, and $\mathbf{1}_S^{E', t} = 0$, otherwise. Note that $\mathbf{1}^{E', 1}$ has the entry for \emptyset at 1, and the other entries give the incidence vector of E' .

We denote set difference by $-$, and we denote the addition (removal) of a single item e to (from) a set S by $S + e$ (respectively, $S - e$), rather than by $S \cup \{e\}$ (respectively, $S - \{e\}$).

2.1 LP relaxations for Asymmetric TSP

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a digraph with nonnegative edge costs c . Let $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{DFJ}(G)$ be the feasible region (polytope) of the following linear program that has a variable x_e for each edge e of G :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \sum_e c_e x_e \\ & \text{subject to } \quad x(\delta^{\text{in}}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subset V \\ & \quad \quad \quad x(\delta^{\text{out}}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subset V \\ & \quad \quad \quad x(\delta^{\text{in}}(\{v\})) = 1, \quad x(\delta^{\text{out}}(\{v\})) = 1, & \forall v \in V \\ & \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, when G is a complete digraph with metric costs, the above linear program is the standard LP relaxation of ATSP (a.k.a. DFJ LP).

We obtain the balanced LP (Bal LP) from the standard LP by replacing the two constraints $x(\delta^{\text{in}}(\{v\})) = 1$, $x(\delta^{\text{out}}(\{v\})) = 1$ by the constraint $x(\delta^{\text{in}}(\{v\})) = x(\delta^{\text{out}}(\{v\}))$, for each vertex v . Let $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{BAL}(G)$ be the feasible region (polytope) of Bal LP.

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \sum_e c_e x_e \\ & \text{subject to } \quad x(\delta^{\text{in}}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subset V \\ & \quad \quad \quad x(\delta^{\text{out}}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subset V \\ & \quad \quad \quad x(\delta^{\text{out}}(\{v\})) = x(\delta^{\text{in}}(\{v\})), & \forall v \in V \\ & \quad \quad \quad \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, when G is a complete digraph with metric costs, the above linear program is the balanced LP relaxation of ATSP.

Our construction of fractional feasible solutions exploits the structure of the original digraph. This is the reason for discussing the polytopes on the original digraph (and not only on the complete digraph). To justify this, we observe that any feasible solution for the original digraph can be extended to a feasible solution for the complete digraph by “padding with zeros.” (This argument is formalized in Section 2.2.1).

2.2 The Sherali-Adams system

Definition 2.1 (The Sherali-Adams system). *Consider a polytope $\hat{P} \subseteq [0, 1]^n$ over the variables y_1, \dots, y_n , and its description by a system of linear constraints of the form $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \geq b$; note that the constraints $y_i \geq 0$ and $y_i \leq 1$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ are included in the system. The level- t **Sherali-Adams** tightened relaxation $\mathcal{SA}^t(\hat{P})$ of \hat{P} , is an LP over the variables $\{y_S : S \subseteq \{1, 2, \dots, n\}, |S| \leq t+1\}$ (thus, $y \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{P}_{t+1}}$ where \mathcal{P}_{t+1} has ground set $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$); moreover, we have $y_\emptyset = 1$. For every constraint $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \geq b$ of \hat{P} and for every disjoint $S, Q \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ with $|S| + |Q| \leq t$, the following is a constraint of the level- t **Sherali-Adams** relaxation.*

$$\sum_{i=1}^n a_i \sum_{\emptyset \subseteq T \subseteq Q} (-1)^{|T|} y_{S \cup T \cup \{i\}} \geq b \sum_{\emptyset \subseteq T \subseteq Q} (-1)^{|T|} y_{S \cup T}. \quad (1)$$

We will use a convenient abbreviation:

$$z_{S,Q} := \sum_{\emptyset \subseteq T \subseteq Q} (-1)^{|T|} y_{S \cup T},$$

where $z_{S,Q}$ are auxiliary variables between 0 and 1.

Informally speaking, the level- t **Sherali-Adams** relaxation is derived by multiplying any constraint of the original relaxation by the high degree polynomial

$$\prod_{j \in S} y_j \prod_{j \in Q} (1 - y_j),$$

where S, Q are disjoint subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ with $|S| + |Q| \leq t$. After expanding the products, we obtain a polynomial of degree at most $t+1$. Replacing any occurrences of $\prod_{i \in S} y_i$ by the corresponding variable y_S for all $S \subseteq \{1, \dots, n\}$ gives the constraint described in Inequality (1) (Definition 2.1).

There are a number of approaches for certifying that $y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\hat{P})$ for a given y . One popular approach is to give a probabilistic interpretation to the entries of y , satisfying certain conditions. We follow an alternative approach, that is standard, see [15], [20, Lemma 2.9], but has been rarely used in the context of integrality ratios.

First, we introduce some notation. Given a polytope $\hat{P} \subseteq [0, 1]^n$, consider the cone $P = \{y_\emptyset(1, y) : y_\emptyset \geq 0, y \in \hat{P}\}$. (Throughout the paper, we use an accented symbol to denote a polytope, e.g., \hat{P} , and the symbol (without accent) to denote the associated cone, e.g., P .) It is not difficult to see that the **SA** system can be applied to the cone P , so that the projection in the n original variables can be obtained by projecting any $y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(P)$ with $y_\emptyset = 1$ on the n original variables. Note that $\mathcal{SA}^t(P)$ is a cone, hence, we may have $y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(P)$ with $y_\emptyset \neq 1$; but if $y_\emptyset \neq 0$, we can replace y by $\frac{1}{y_\emptyset}y$. Also, note that $\mathcal{SA}^t(\hat{P}) = \{y : y_\emptyset = 1, y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(P)\}$ by Definition 2.1.

For a vector y indexed by subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ of size at most $t+1$, define a *shift operator* “ $*$ ” as follows: for every $e \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, let $e * y$ to be a vector indexed by subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ of size at most t , such that $(e * y)_S := y_{S+e}$. We have the following folklore fact, [20, Lemma 2.9].

Fact 2.2. . $y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(P)$ *if and only if* $e * y \in \mathcal{SA}^{t-1}(P)$, *and* $y - e * y \in \mathcal{SA}^{t-1}(P)$, $\forall e \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.

The reader familiar with the Lovász-Schrijver system may recognize the similarity of its definition with the characterization of the Sherali-Adams system of Fact 2.2. In fact, the SA system differs from the LS system only in that it imposes additional consistency conditions; namely, the moment vector y , indexed by subsets of size $t + 1$, has to be fixed beforehand. This seemingly small detail gives the SA system enhanced power compared to the LS system.

2.2.1 Eliminating Variables to 0

In our discussion of the standard LP and the balanced LP, it will be convenient to restrict the support to the edge set of a given digraph rather than the complete digraph. Thus, we assume that some of the variables are absent. Formally, this is equivalent to setting these variables in advance to zero. As long as the nonzero variables induce a feasible solution, we are justified in setting the other variables to zero. The following result formalizes the arguments.

Proposition 2.3. *Let \hat{P} be the feasible region (polytope) of a linear program. Let C be a set of indices (of the variables) that does not contain the support of any “positive constraint” of \hat{P} , where a constraint $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i y_i \geq b$ of \hat{P} is called positive if $b > 0$. Let \hat{P}_C be the feasible region (polytope) of the linear program obtained by removing all variables with indices in C from the constraints of the linear program of \hat{P} (informally, the new LP fixes all variables with indices in C at zero). Then, for the SA system, for any feasible solution y to the level- t tightening of \hat{P}_C , there exists a feasible solution y' to the level- t tightening of \hat{P} ; moreover, y' is obtained from y by fixing variables, indexed by subsets intersecting C , to zero.*

Proof. For $y \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\hat{P}_C)$, the “extension” y' of y is defined as follows:

$$y'_S = \begin{cases} y_S & , \text{ if } S \cap C = \emptyset \\ 0 & , \text{ otherwise} \end{cases}$$

For the corresponding auxiliary variables z , this would imply that

$$z'_{S,Q} = \begin{cases} 0 & , \text{ if } S \cap C \neq \emptyset \\ z_{S,Q-C} & , \text{ otherwise} . \end{cases}$$

In order to show that $y' \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\hat{P})$, we need to verify that for every pair of sets S, Q as in Definition 2.1, we have $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} \geq b z'_{S,Q}$.

First we note that if $S \cap C \neq \emptyset$, then for every i we have $z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} = z'_{S,Q} = 0$, and hence the constraint is satisfied trivially.

For the remaining case $S \cap C = \emptyset$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^n a_i z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} &= \sum_{i \in C} a_i z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} + \sum_{i \notin C} a_i z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} \\ &= \sum_{i \notin C} a_i z'_{S \cup \{i\}, Q} \\ &= \sum_{i \notin C} a_i z_{S \cup \{i\}, Q-C} \\ &\geq b z_{S, Q-C} \\ &= b z'_{S, Q-C} \\ &= b z'_{S, Q}, \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

where (2) follows from the validity of the corresponding constraint of \widehat{P}_C ; here, we use the fact that C does not contain the support of any positive constraint – otherwise, the summation $\sum_{i \notin C}(\dots)$ would be zero since the index set $\{i : i \notin C\}$ would be empty, and hence, the inequality $0 = \sum_{i \notin C}(\dots) \geq b z_{S, Q-C}$ would fail to hold for $b > 0$ and $z_{S, Q-C} > 0$. \square

3 SA applied to the Balanced LP relaxation of ATSP

3.1 Certifying a feasible solution

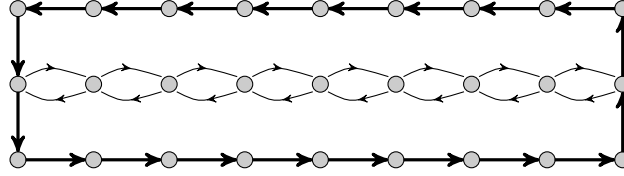


Figure 1: A digraph G with a good decomposition given by the dicycle with thick edges, and the length 2 dicycles C_j formed by the anti-parallel pairs of thin edges; $G - E(C_j)$ is strongly connected for each dicycle C_j .

A strongly connected digraph $G = (V, E)$ is said to have a *good decomposition* with *witness set* \mathcal{F} if the following hold

- (i) E partitions into edge-disjoint dicycles C_1, C_2, \dots, C_N , that is, there exist edge-disjoint dicycles C_1, C_2, \dots, C_N such that $E = \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq N} E(C_j)$; let \mathcal{N} denote the set of indices of these dicycles, thus $\mathcal{N} = \{1, \dots, N\}$;
- (ii) moreover, there exists a nonempty subset \mathcal{F} of \mathcal{N} such that for each $j \in \mathcal{F}$ the digraph $G - E(C_j)$ is strongly connected.

Let $\overline{\mathcal{F}}$ denote $\mathcal{N} - \mathcal{F}$. For an edge e , we use $\text{index}(e)$ to denote the index j of the dicycle $C_j, j \in \mathcal{N}$ that contains e . In this section, by a dicycle C_i, C_j , etc., we mean one of the dicycles C_1, \dots, C_N , and we identify a dicycle C_j with its edge set, $E(C_j)$. See Figure 1 for an illustration of a good decomposition of a digraph.

Informally speaking, our plan is as follows: for digraph G that has a good decomposition with witness set \mathcal{F} , we construct a feasible solution to $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)$ by assigning the same fractional value to the edges of the dicycles C_j with $j \in \mathcal{F}$, while assigning the value 1 to the edges of the dicycles C_i with $i \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}$ (this is not completely correct; we will refine this plan). Let $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)$ be the associated cone of $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)$.

Definition 3.1. Let t be a nonnegative integer. For any set $S \subseteq E$ of size $\leq t + 1$, and any subset \mathcal{I} of \mathcal{F} , let $F^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$ denote the set of indices $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ such that $E(C_j) \cap S \neq \emptyset$; moreover, let $f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$ denote $|F^{\mathcal{I}}(S)|$, namely, the number of dicycles C_j with indices in $\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ that intersect S .

Definition 3.2. For a nonnegative integer t and for any subset \mathcal{I} of \mathcal{F} , let $y^{\mathcal{I}, t}$ be a vector indexed by the elements of \mathcal{P}_{t+1} and defined as follows:

$$y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t} = \frac{t + 2 - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t + 2}, \quad \forall S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$$

Theorem 3.3. *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a strongly connected digraph that has a good decomposition, and let \mathcal{F} be the witness set. Then*

$$y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \forall \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}.$$

In order to prove our integrality ratio result for $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}$, we will invoke Theorem 3.3 for $\mathcal{I} = \emptyset$ (the more general setting of the theorem is essential for our induction proof; we give a high-level explanation in the last paragraph of the proof of Theorem 3.3 below). Since also only the values of $y^{\emptyset, t}$ indexed at singleton edges affect the integrality ratio, it is worthwhile to summarize all relevant quantities in the next corollary.

Corollary 3.4. *We have*

$$y^{\emptyset, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

Moreover, for each dicycle C_j , $j \in \mathcal{N}$, and each edge e of C_j we have

$$y_e^{\emptyset, t} = \begin{cases} \frac{t+1}{t+2}, & \text{if } j \in \mathcal{F} \\ 1, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

Informally speaking, we assign the value 1 (rather than a fractional value) to the edges of the dicycles C_j with $j \in \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$. For the sake of exposition, we call the dicycles C_j with $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ the *fractional dicycles*, and we call the remaining dicycles C_i (thus $i \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$) the *integral dicycles*.

Proof of Theorem 3.3: To prove Theorem 3.3, we need to prove

$$y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G)).$$

We prove this by induction on t .

Note that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t} = 1$ by Definition 3.2.

The induction basis is important, and it follows easily from the good decomposition property. In Lemma 3.8 (below) we show that $y^{\emptyset, 0} \in \mathcal{SA}^0(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$. We conclude that $y^{\mathcal{I}, 0}$ satisfies the first two sets of constraints of $\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G)$, since $y^{\mathcal{I}, 0} \geq y^{\emptyset, 0}$ (this follows from Definitions 3.1, 3.2, since $F^{\mathcal{I}}(S) \subseteq F^{\emptyset}(S)$). As for the balance constraints, it is enough to observe that every vertex of our instance (see Figure 1) is incident to pairs of outgoing and ingoing edges, which due to Definition 3.2 are assigned the same value. Finally, again by Definition 3.2, and for all edges e , we have $0 \leq y_e^{\mathcal{I}, 0} \leq 1$. All the above imply that $y^{\mathcal{I}, 0} \in \mathcal{SA}^0(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$, $\forall \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, as wanted.

In the induction step, we assume that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$ for some integer $t \geq 0$ (the induction hypothesis), and we apply the recursive definition based on the shift operator, namely, $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^{t+1}(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$ iff for each $e \in E$

$$e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G)), \quad (4)$$

$$y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G)). \quad (5)$$

Lemma 3.6 (below) proves (4) and Lemma 3.7 (below) proves (5). \square

We prove that $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$ by showing that for some edges e , $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ is a scalar multiple of $y^{\mathcal{I}', t}$, where $\mathcal{I}' \supsetneq \mathcal{I}$ (see Equation (6) in Lemma 3.6); thus, the induction hinges on the use of \mathcal{I} .

Before proving Lemma 3.6 and Lemma 3.7, we show that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$, restricted to \mathcal{P}_{t+1} , can be written as a convex combination of $y^{\mathcal{I}, t}$ and the integral feasible solution $\mathbf{1}^{E, t+1}$. This is used in the proof of Lemma 3.6; for some of the edges $e \in E$, we show that $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ (see Equation (6)), and then we have to show that the latter is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$.

Fact 3.5. . Let t be a nonnegative integer and let \mathcal{I} be a subset of \mathcal{F} . Then for any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$ we have $y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t} + \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{E, t+1}$.

Proof. We have $S \subseteq E$, $|S| \leq t+1$, and we get $\mathbf{1}_S^{E, t+1} = 1$ from the definition. Thus,

$$y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{t+3 - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3} = \frac{t+2 - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3} + \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t} + \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{E, t+1}.$$

□

Lemma 3.6. Suppose that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$, for each $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$. Then for all $e \in E$ and for all $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ we have $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$

Proof. For any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$, the definition of the shift operator gives $(e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$. Let $C(e)$ denote the dicycle containing edge e , and recall that $\text{index}(e)$ denotes the index of $C(e)$.

We first show that

$$e * y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \begin{cases} \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t} & \text{if } \text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} \\ y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

If $\text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$, that is, the dicycle $C(e)$ is not “fractional,” then Definition 3.2 directly gives $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$. Otherwise, if $\text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$, then from Definition 3.2 we see that if $C(e) \cap S \neq \emptyset$, then $F^{\mathcal{I}}(S+e) = F^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$, and otherwise, $f^{\mathcal{I}}(S+e) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S) + 1$. Hence,

$$(e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = \begin{cases} \frac{t+3 - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3} & \text{if } C(e) \cap S \neq \emptyset \\ \frac{t+2 - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3} & \text{if } C(e) \cap S = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

$$= \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t} \quad (8)$$

where in the last line we use Definition 3.2 to infer that $f^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e)}(S) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S) - 1$, if $C(e) \cap S \neq \emptyset$, and $f^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e)}(S) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$, otherwise.

Note that Fact 3.5 along with $y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$ implies that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$, restricted to \mathcal{P}_{t+1} , is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$ because it can be written as a convex combination of $y^{\mathcal{I}, t}$ and an integral feasible solution $\mathbf{1}^{E, t+1}$. Equation (6) proves Lemma 3.6 because both $y^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t}$ and $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ (restricted to \mathcal{P}_{t+1}) are in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$. □

Lemma 3.7. Suppose that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$, for each $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$. Then for all $e \in E$ and for all $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ we have $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$.

Proof. Let $C(e)$ denote the dicycle containing edge e , and recall that $\text{index}(e)$ denotes the index of $C(e)$. If $\text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$, then we have $F^{\mathcal{I}}(S+e) = F^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$, $\forall S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$, hence, we have $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$, and the lemma follows.

Otherwise, we have $\text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. Then, for any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$, Equation (7) gives

$$(y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } C(e) \cap S \neq \emptyset \\ \frac{1}{t+3} & \text{if } C(e) \cap S = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{E - C(e), t+1} \quad (10)$$

The good-decomposition property of G implies that $\mathbf{1}^{E-C(e), t+1}$ is a feasible integral solution of $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$. \square

Lemma 3.8. *We have $y^{\emptyset, 0} \in \mathcal{SA}^0(\text{ATSP}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$.*

Proof. Observe that $y^{\emptyset, 0}$ has $|E| + 1$ elements, and $y^{\emptyset, 0}_{\emptyset} = 1$ (by Definition 3.2); the other $|E|$ elements are indexed by the singleton sets of E . For notational convenience, let $y \in \mathbb{R}^E$ denote the restriction of $y^{\emptyset, 0}$ to indices that are singleton sets; thus, $y_e = y^{\emptyset, 0}_{\{e\}}, \forall e \in E$. By Definition 3.2, $y_e = 1/2$ if $e \in E(C_j)$ where $j \in \mathcal{F}$, and $y_e = 1$, otherwise. We claim that y is a feasible solution to $\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G)$.

y is clearly in $[0, 1]^E$. Moreover, y satisfies the balance-constraint at each vertex because it assigns the same value (either $1/2$ or 1) to every edge in a dicycle $C_j, \forall j \in \mathcal{N}$.

To show feasibility of the cut-constraints, consider any cut $\emptyset \neq U \subset V$. Since $\mathbf{1}^E$ is a feasible solution, there exists an edge $e \in E$ crossing from U to $V - U$. If $e \in E(C_j), j \in \overline{\mathcal{F}}$, then we have $y_e = 1$, which implies $y(\delta^{\text{out}}(U)) = y(\delta^{\text{in}}(U)) \geq 1$ (from the balance-constraints at the vertices). Otherwise, we have $e \in E(C_j), j \in \mathcal{F}$. Applying the good-decomposition property of G , we see that there exists an edge $e' (\neq e) \in E - E(C_j)$ such that $e' \in \delta^{\text{out}}(U)$, i.e., $|\delta^{\text{out}}(U)| \geq 2$. Since $y_e \geq \frac{1}{2}$ for each $e \in E$, the cut-constraints $y(\delta^{\text{in}}(U)) = y(\delta^{\text{out}}(U)) \geq 1$ are satisfied. \square

The next result presents our first lower bound on the integrality ratio for the level t relaxation of the Sherali-Adams procedure starting with the balanced LP. The relevant instance is a simple digraph on $\Theta(t)$ vertices; see Figure 1. In the next subsection, we present better integrality ratios using the CGK construction, but the CGK digraph is not as simple and it has $\Theta(t^t)$ vertices.

Theorem 3.9. *Let t be a nonnegative integer, and let $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. There exists a digraph on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = \Theta(t/\epsilon)$ vertices such that the integrality ratio for the level t tightening of the balanced LP (Bal LP) (by the Sherali-Adams system) is $\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3}$.*

Proof. Let G be the digraph together with the good decomposition shown in Figure 1, and let the cost of each edge in G be 1. We call an edge of G a *thin* edge if it is contained in a dicycle of length 2; we call the other edges of G the *thick* edges; see the illustration in Figure 1. Consider the metric completion H of G . It can be seen that the optimal value of an integral solution of ATSP on H (equivalent to the minimum cost Eulerian subdigraph of G) is $\geq 4\ell + 2$, where ℓ is the length of the “middle path.” (This can be proved by induction on ℓ , using similar arguments as in Cheung [8, Claim 3 of Theorem 11].)

Given t and ϵ , we fix $\ell = 2(2t + 3)/\epsilon$ to get a digraph G (and its edge costs) from the above family.

By Corollary 3.4 the fractional solution $y^{\emptyset, t}$ (Definition 3.2) is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(G))$: we have $y_e^{\emptyset, t} = 1$ for each thick edge e , and $y_e^{\emptyset, t} = \frac{t+1}{t+2}$ for each thin edge e . By Section 2.2.1, we can extend $y^{\emptyset, t}$ to a feasible solution of $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(H))$.

Hence, the integrality ratio is

$$\geq \frac{4\ell + 2}{2\ell + 4 + 2\ell \frac{t+1}{t+2}} \geq \frac{2(t+2)}{2t+3} - \frac{2}{\ell} \geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3}.$$

\square

3.2 CGK (Charikar-Goemans-Karloff) construction

We briefly explain the CGK [6] construction and show in Theorem 3.14 that the resulting digraph has a good decomposition. This theorem along with a lemma from [6] shows that the integrality ratio is $\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{t+1}$ for t rounds of the Sherali-Adams procedure starting with the Balanced LP, for any given $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$, see Theorem 3.16.

Let r be a fixed positive integer. Let G_0 be the digraph with a single vertex. Let G_1 consist of a bidirected path of $r + 2$ vertices, starting at the “source” p and ending at the “sink” q , whose $2(r + 1)$ edges have cost 1 (see Figure 2). We call $E(G_1)$ the *external edge set* of G_1 (we use this in the proof of Lemma 3.13).

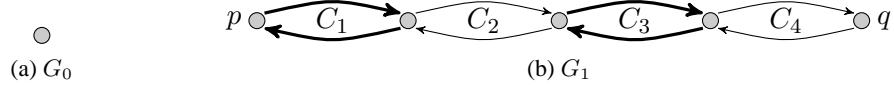


Figure 2: G_0 and G_1 for $r = 3$

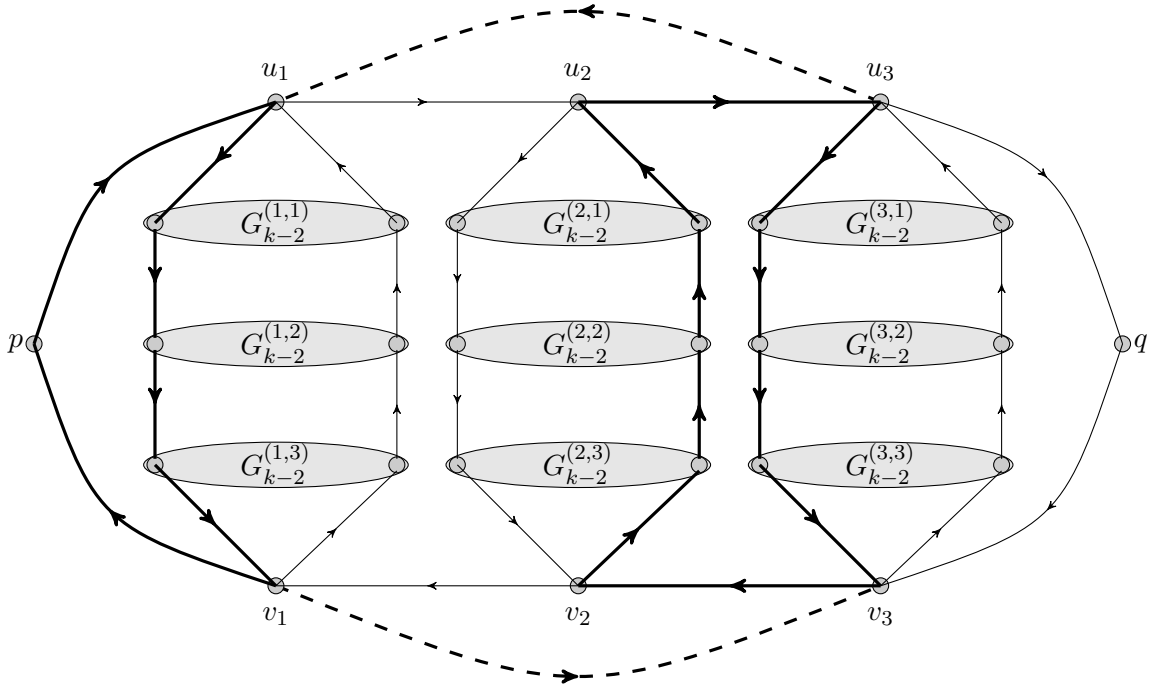


Figure 3: G_k and L_k for $k \geq 2$ and $r = 3$

For each $k \geq 2$, we construct G_k by taking r copies of G_{k-1} , additional source and sink vertices p and q , a dipath from p to q of $r + 1$ edges visiting the sources of the r copies in the order u_1, u_2, \dots, u_r , and another dipath from q to p of $r + 1$ edges visiting the sinks of the r copies in the order v_r, v_{r-1}, \dots, v_1 where u_i, v_i denote the source and sink of the i -th copy of G_{k-1} (see Figure 3). All the new edges have cost r^{k-1} . Denote the i -th copy of G_{k-1} by $G_{k-1}^{(i)}$. Let $E_k = E(G_k) - \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq r} E(G_{k-1}^{(i)})$. Let $\{G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}\}_{1 \leq j \leq r}$ be the r copies of G_{k-2} in $G_{k-1}^{(i)}$. Let $E_{k-1}^{(i)} = E(G_{k-1}^{(i)}) - \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq r} E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)})$. Let $A^{(i)}$ be the dipath from u_i to v_i

in $E_{k-1}^{(i)}$ and let $B^{(i)}$ be the dipath from v_i to u_i in $E_{k-1}^{(i)}$. Let $E_{k-1}^{[r]} = \cup_{1 \leq i \leq r} E_{k-1}^{(i)}$. We call $E_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}$ the *external* edge set of G_k . The other edges form the *internal* edge set of G_k .

For each $k \geq 2$, the digraph L_k is constructed from G_k by removing vertices p and q , and adding the edges (u_r, u_1) and (v_1, v_r) , both of cost r^{k-1} . Let

$$E'_k = (E_k \cup \{(u_r, u_1), (v_1, v_r)\}) - \{(p, u_1), (v_1, p), (u_r, q), (q, v_r)\}.$$

We call $E'_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}$ the *external* edge set of L_k . The other edges form the *internal* edge set of L_k . (Our description of the CGK construction is essentially the same as in [6], but they use s and t to denote the source and sink vertices, whereas we use p and q ; this is to avoid conflict with our symbol t for the number of rounds of the SA procedure.)

Fact 3.10. *Let $k \geq 2$ be a positive integer. The external edge set of L_k , i.e., $E'_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}$, can be partitioned into r dicycles C'_1, \dots, C'_r such that*

$$C'_i = \{(u_i, u_{i+1}), (v_{i+1}, v_i)\} \cup B^{(i)} \cup A^{(i+1)}, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1, \text{ and}$$

$$C'_r = \{(u_r, u_1), (v_1, v_r)\} \cup B^{(r)} \cup A^{(1)}.$$

Moreover, for each dicycle C'_i , $i = 1, \dots, r$, $L_k - E(C'_i)$ is strongly connected.

We denote the decomposition of the external edge set of L_k by $\mathcal{C}_{L_k}(E'_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}) = \{C'_1, \dots, C'_r\}$.

Fact 3.11. *Let $k \geq 2$ be a positive integer. The external edge set of G_k , i.e., $E_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}$, can be partitioned into $r+1$ dicycles C_0, C_1, \dots, C_r such that*

$$C_i = \{(u_i, u_{i+1}), (v_{i+1}, v_i)\} \cup B^{(i)} \cup A^{(i+1)}, \text{ for } 1 \leq i \leq r-1,$$

$$C_0 = \{(p, u_1), (v_1, p)\} \cup A^{(1)}, \text{ and}$$

$$C_r = \{(u_r, q), (q, v_r)\} \cup B^{(r)}.$$

Moreover, for each dicycle C_i , $i = 0, 1, \dots, r$, $G_k - E(C_i)$ has two strongly-connected components, where one contains the source p and the other one contains the sink q .

We denote the decomposition of the external edge set of G_k by $\mathcal{C}_{G_k}(E_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}) = \{C_0, C_1, \dots, C_r\}$. Next we identify a structural property that will allow us to prove that L_k has a good decomposition.

Definition 3.12. *We say that G_k has a p, q good decomposition, if the edge set of G_k can be partitioned into dicycles C_1, C_2, \dots, C_N such that for each $1 \leq i \leq N$, either*

- (1) C_i consists of external edges, and moreover, $G_k - E(C_i)$ has two strongly connected components, one containing the source p and the other one containing the sink q .
- (2) C_i consists of internal edges of G_k , and moreover, $G_k - E(C_i)$ is strongly connected.

Lemma 3.13. *For all $k \geq 1$, G_k has a p, q good decomposition.*

Proof. We prove the result by strong induction on k . For the base cases, consider G_1 and G_2 . For G_1 , we take the dicycles C_1, \dots, C_N to be the length 2 dicycles formed by two anti-parallel edges; thus, $N = r + 1$ (see Figure 2). For G_2 , we use the decomposition of the external edge set given by Fact 3.11.

For the induction step, we have $k \geq 3$; we assume that the statement holds for $1, 2, \dots, k-1$ and prove that it holds for k . By the induction hypothesis, for each $1 \leq i, j \leq r$, we know that $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}$ has a p, q good decomposition $\mathcal{C}(E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)})) = \{C_1^{(i,j)}, C_2^{(i,j)}, \dots, C_{N(i,j)}^{(i,j)}\}$. Consider the decomposition of $E(G_k)$ into edge-disjoint dicycles given by $\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C}_{G_k}(E_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}) \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i, j \leq r} \mathcal{C}(E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}))$. We claim that $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ is a p, q good decomposition of G_k . Clearly, for $C \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}$ such that $E(C) \subseteq E_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}$, we are done by Fact 3.11. Now, consider one of the other dicycles $C \in \hat{\mathcal{C}}$; thus C consists of some internal edges of G_k . Then, there exists an i and j ($1 \leq i, j \leq r$) such that $C \in \mathcal{C}(E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}))$. We have two cases, since either condition (1) or (2) of p, q good decomposition of $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}$ applies to C . In the first case, $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)} - E(C)$ has two strongly connected components, where one contains the source $p^{(i,j)}$ of $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}$ and the other one contains the sink $q^{(i,j)}$ of $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}$. Note that the external edge set of G_k “strongly connects” $p^{(i,j)}$ and $q^{(i,j)}$, hence, $G_k - E(C)$ is strongly connected. In the second case, $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)} - E(C)$ is strongly connected; then clearly, $G_k - E(C)$ is strongly connected. Thus $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ is a p, q good decomposition of G_k . \square

Theorem 3.14. *For $k \geq 2$, L_k has a good decomposition with witness set \mathcal{F} such that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{N}$, i.e. every edge in any cycle in the decomposition can be assigned a fractional value.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{C}_{L_k}(E'_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]})$ be the decomposition of the external edge set of L_k given by Fact 3.10. If $k = 2$, then we are done (we have a good decomposition of L_k with $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{N}$). Otherwise, we use the decomposition $\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \mathcal{C}_{L_k}(E'_k \cup E_{k-1}^{[r]}) \cup \bigcup_{1 \leq i, j \leq r} \mathcal{C}(E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}))$, where $\mathcal{C}(E(G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}))$ is a p, q good decomposition of $G_{k-2}^{(i,j)}$. Using similar arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3.13, it can be seen that $\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ is a good decomposition with $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{N}$. \square

Lemma 3.15 (Lemma 3.2[6]). *For $k \geq 2$ and $r \geq 3$, the minimum cost of the Eulerian subdigraph of L_k is $\geq (2k-1)(r-1)r^{k-1}$.*

Theorem 3.16. *Let t be a nonnegative integer, and let $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. There exists a digraph on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = O((t/\epsilon)^{(t/\epsilon)})$ vertices such that the integrality ratio for the level t tightening of the balanced LP for ATSP (Bal LP) (by the Sherali-Adams system) is $\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{t+1}$.*

Proof. Given t and ϵ , we apply the CGK construction with $k = r = 5(t+1)/\epsilon$ to get the digraph L_k and its edge costs. Let H_k be the metric completion of L_k .

We know from CGK [6] that the total cost of the edges in L_k is $\leq 2k(r+1)r^{k-1}$. By Theorem 3.14, L_k has a good decomposition C_1, \dots, C_N such that each of the dicycles C_j has its index in the witness set \mathcal{F} (informally, each edge is assigned to a fractional dicycle). Hence, Corollary 3.4 implies that the fractional solution that assigns the value $\frac{t+1}{t+2}$ to (the variable of) each edge is feasible for $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(L_k))$. By Section 2.2.1, this feasible solution can be extended to a feasible solution in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(H_k))$.

Then, using Lemma 3.15, we see that the integrality ratio of $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{\text{BAL}}(H_k))$ is

$$\begin{aligned} &\geq \frac{(2k-1)(r-1)r^{k-1}}{\left(\frac{t+1}{t+2}\right)2k(r+1)r^{k-1}} = 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{5r-1}{\frac{t+1}{t+2}(r+1)(2r)} \geq 1 + \frac{1}{t+1} - \frac{5}{\frac{t+1}{t+2}} \frac{1}{(2r)} \\ &\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{t+1}. \end{aligned}$$

□

4 SA applied to the standard (DFJ LP) relaxation of ATSP

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a strongly connected digraph that has a good decomposition, and moreover, has both indegree and outdegree ≤ 2 for every vertex. We use the same notation as in Section 3.1, i.e., C_1, C_2, \dots, C_N denote the edge disjoint dicycles of the decomposition, and there exists $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{N} = \{1, \dots, N\}$ such that \mathcal{F} is nonempty and $G - E(C_j)$ is strongly connected for all $j \in \mathcal{F}$.

We define a splitting operation that splits every vertex that has indegree 2 (and outdegree 2) into two vertices (along with some edges); our definition depends on the given good decomposition of the digraph. The purpose of the splitting operation will be clear from Fact 4.1.

Splitting Operation: Let $v \in V(G)$ whose indegree and outdegree is 2. Suppose C_i, C_j are the dicycles in the good decomposition going through v . Let $e_{i1} = (v_{i1}, v), e_{j1} = (v_{j1}, v)$ and $e_{i2} = (v, v_{i2}), e_{j2} = (v, v_{j2})$ be the edges in $\delta^{in}(v), \delta^{out}(v)$, respectively, where $e_{i1}, e_{i2} \in C_i$ and $e_{j1}, e_{j2} \in C_j$. We split v into v^u, v^b as follows:

- Replace e_{i1}, e_{j2} by $e_{i1}^{new} = (v_{i1}, v^u), e_{j2}^{new} = (v^u, v_{j2})$ (the new edges are called solid edges)
- Replace e_{i2}, e_{j1} by $e_{i2}^{new} = (v^b, v_{i2}), e_{j1}^{new} = (v_{j1}, v^b)$ (the new edges are called solid edges)
- Add the auxiliary edges (also called dashed edges) $e_0 = (v^b, v^u), e'_0 = (v^u, v^b)$.

See Figure 4 for an illustration.

We obtain $G^{new} = (V^{new}, E^{new})$ from G by applying the splitting operation to every vertex in G whose indegree and outdegree is 2. We map each dicycle $C_j, j \in \mathcal{N}$, of G to a set of edges of G^{new} that we call a cycle and that we will (temporarily) denote by C_j^{new} . We define C_j^{new} to be the following set of edges: for every edge of C_j , its image (in G^{new}) is in C_j^{new} ; moreover, for every splitted vertex v of G incident to C_j , note that one of v^u or v^b (the two images of v) is the head of one of the two edges of C_j^{new} incident to $\{v^u, v^b\}$, and one of the two auxiliary edges e_0, e'_0 has its head at the same vertex; we place this auxiliary edge also in C_j^{new} . For example, in Figure 4, the cycle C_i^{new} contains the edges e_{i1}^{new} (image of e_{i1}), e_{i2}^{new} (image of e_{i2}), and the auxiliary edge e_0 , whereas the cycle C_j^{new} contains the edges $e_{j1}^{new}, e_{j2}^{new}$, and the auxiliary edge e'_0 .

In what follows, we simplify the notation for the cycles of G^{new} to C_j (rather than C_j^{new}); there is some danger of ambiguity, but the context will resolve this. We denote the set of auxiliary edges (also called the dashed edges) of a cycle $C_j = C_j^{new}$ by $D(C_j)$, and we denote the set of remaining edges of $C_j = C_j^{new}$ by $E(C_j)$. Note that $E^{new} = E(G^{new}) = \bigcup_{j \in \mathcal{N}} (E(C_j) \cup D(C_j))$. Clearly, there is a bijection between the edges of $E(C_j) = E(C_j^{new})$ in G^{new} and the edges of $E(C_j)$ in G . Also, observe that in G^{new} , the dashed edges are partitioned among the cycles $C_j^{new}, j \in \mathcal{N}$.

Fact 4.1. Consider a digraph $G = (V, E)$ that has a good decomposition, and consider $x \in \mathbb{R}^E$ such that (1) $0 \leq x \leq 1$, (2) for every dicycle $C_j, j \in \mathcal{N}$, x_e is the same for all edges e of C_j , and (3) for every vertex v with indegree = 1 = outdegree, $x(\delta^{in}(v)) = x(\delta^{out}(v)) = 1$. Then, for the digraph $G^{new} = (V^{new}, E^{new})$ obtained by applying the splitting operations, there exists $x^{new} \in \mathbb{R}^{E^{new}}$ such that $0 \leq x^{new} \leq 1$, and $x^{new}(\delta^{in}(v)) = x^{new}(\delta^{out}(v)) = 1, \forall v \in V^{new}$.

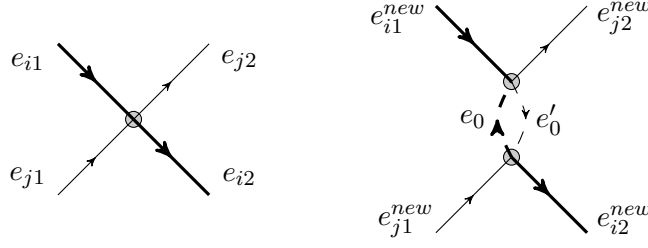


Figure 4: An illustration of the vertex splitting operation used for mapping G to G^{new} .

Proof. For each $j \in \mathcal{N}$, we consider the dicycle C_j . Let α_j be the x -value associated with the dicycle C_j of G , i.e., $x_e = \alpha_j, \forall e \in E(C_j)$. Then, in x^{new} and G^{new} , we fix $x_e = \alpha_j, \forall e \in E(C_j) = E(C_j^{new})$, and we fix $x_e = (1 - \alpha_j), \forall e \in D(C_j) = D(C_j^{new})$. It can be seen that x^{new} satisfies the given conditions. \square

Definition 4.2. Consider the digraph G^{new} . For any $j \in \mathcal{F}$, let $tour(j) := D(C_j) \cup \bigcup_{i \in (\mathcal{N} - j)} E(C_i)$.

Thus $tour(j)$ consists of all the solid edges except those in C_j together with all the dashed edges of C_j . Note that each vertex in G^{new} has exactly one incoming edge and exactly one outgoing edge in $tour(j)$. Thus $tour(j)$ forms a set of vertex-disjoint dicycles that partition V^{new} .

Definition 4.3. Let G be a digraph with indegree and outdegree ≤ 2 at every vertex, and suppose that G has a good decomposition with witness set \mathcal{F} . Let G^{new} be the digraph obtained by applying splitting operations to G and its good decomposition. Then G is said to have the good tours property if $tour(j)$ is connected (i.e., $tour(j)$ forms a Hamiltonian dicycle of G^{new}) for each $j \in \mathcal{F}$.

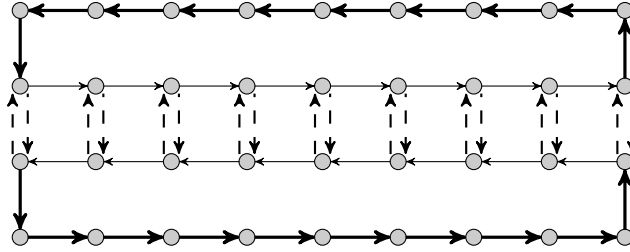


Figure 5: Digraph from Figure 1 after the splitting operation



Figure 6: Transforming a dicycle C_j formed by an anti-parallel pair of thin edges in Figure 1 to C_j^{new} by the splitting operation.

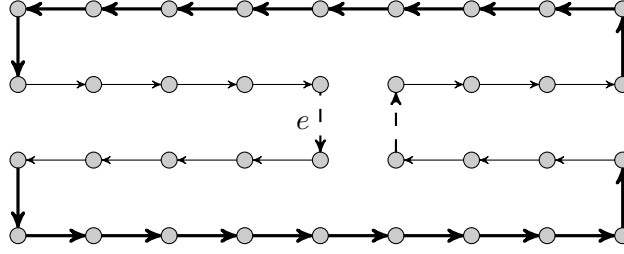


Figure 7: $tour(e)$

4.1 Certifying a feasible solution

In what follows, we assume that G is a digraph that satisfies the conditions stated in Definition 4.3. We focus on the digraph G^{new} obtained by applying splitting operations to G ; observe that G^{new} depends on G as well as on the given good decomposition of G . Let $\widehat{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})$ be the associated cone of $\widehat{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})$.

Let E denote the set of images of the edges of G (the solid edges), and let D denote the set of auxiliary edges (the dashed edges). Given $S \subseteq E$ and $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, let $F^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$ denote the set of indices $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ such that $E(C_j)$ intersects S , and let $f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$ denote the size of this set; thus, $f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$ denotes the number of “fractional cycles” that intersect S in the solid edges.

Note that each (solid or dashed) edge e is in a unique cycle $C(e)$; let $index(e)$ denote the index of $C(e)$ in \mathcal{N} ; if $index(e) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$, then we use $tour(e)$ to denote $tour(index(e))$.

Let t be a nonnegative integer. We define the feasible solution y for the level t tightening of the DFJ-LP (of ATSP, by the SA system) as follows:

Definition 4.4. For a nonnegative integer t and for any subset \mathcal{I} of \mathcal{F} , let $y^{\mathcal{I},t}$ be a vector indexed by the elements of \mathcal{P}_{t+1} and defined as follows:

$$(y^{\mathcal{I},t})_S = \begin{cases} \frac{t+2-f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+2} & \text{if } S \cap D = \emptyset \quad (S \text{ has no dashed edges}) \\ \frac{1}{t+2} & \text{if } S \cap D \neq \emptyset \text{ and } \exists i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} : tour(i) \supseteq S \\ & (S \text{ contains some dashed edges and is contained in a tour}) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

Observe that the second case applies when the set S has one or more dashed edges, and moreover, S is contained in a $tour(i)$, $i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$; also, observe that there is at most one tour that contains S , because the dashed edges are partitioned among the cycles C_j , $j \in \mathcal{N}$, so each dashed edge in S belongs to a unique tour.

Theorem 4.5. Let $G = (V, E)$ be a strongly connected digraph that has a good decomposition with witness set \mathcal{F} , and moreover, has (i) both indegree and outdegree ≤ 2 for every vertex, and (ii) satisfies the “good tours” property. Then, for any nonnegative integer t , and any $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t+2)$, we have

$$y^{\mathcal{I},t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})).$$

Proof. Note that $y_{\emptyset}^{\mathcal{I},t} = 1$ by Definition 4.4. Thus, we only need to prove $y^{\mathcal{I},t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(ATSP_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$. The proof is by induction on t . The base case is important, and it follows easily from the good decomposition

property and the “good tours” property of G . This is done in Lemma 4.6 below, where we show that $y^{\mathcal{I},0} \in \mathcal{SA}^0(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$, $\forall \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}, |\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - 2$.

In the induction step, we assume that $y^{\mathcal{I},t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$ for some integer $t \geq 0$ (the induction hypothesis), and we apply the recursive definition based on the shift operator, namely, $y^{\mathcal{I},t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^{t+1}(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$ iff for each $e \in E^{new}$

$$e * y^{\mathcal{I},t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})), \quad (12)$$

$$y^{\mathcal{I},t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I},t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})). \quad (13)$$

Lemma 4.8 (below) proves (12) and Lemma 4.10 (below) proves (13). \square

The next lemma proves the base case for the induction; it follows from the “good tours” property of the digraph.

Lemma 4.6.

$$y^{\mathcal{I},0} \in \mathcal{SA}^0(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})), \quad \forall \mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}, |\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - 2$$

Proof. Note that $y_{\emptyset}^{\mathcal{I},0} = 1$. Let z be the subvector of $y^{\mathcal{I},0}$ on the singleton sets $\{e_i\}$. We need to prove that z is a feasible solution of the DFJ LP. It can be seen that z is as follows: if $\text{index}(e) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$, then $z_e = \frac{1}{2}$, otherwise, if $e \in E$ (e is a solid edge), then $z_e = 1$, otherwise, if $e \in D$ (e is a dashed edge), then $z_e = 0$. Clearly, z is in $[0, 1]^{E^{new}}$ and satisfies the degree constraints. Now, we need to verify that z satisfies the cut constraints in the digraph G^{new} . Consider any nonempty set of vertices $U \neq V$, and the cut $\delta^{out}(U)$.

Observe that $|\mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}| \geq 2$, hence, there are at least two indices i, j such that $i, j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. Hence, both $\text{tour}(i)$ and $\text{tour}(j)$ exist; moreover, every edge e (either solid or dashed) in either $\text{tour}(i)$ or $\text{tour}(j)$ has $z_e \geq \frac{1}{2}$. Clearly, each of $\text{tour}(i)$ and $\text{tour}(j)$ has at least one edge in $\delta^{out}(U)$. Let e_j be an edge of $\text{tour}(j)$ that is in $\delta^{out}(U)$. If $z_{e_j} = 1$, then we are done, since we have $z(\delta^{out}(U)) \geq z_{e_j} = 1$. Thus, we may assume $z_{e_j} = \frac{1}{2}$. Now, we have two cases.

First, suppose that e_j is a dashed edge. Then, note that the edge of $\text{tour}(i)$ in $\delta^{out}(U)$, call it e_i , is distinct from e_j (since the tours are disjoint on the dashed edges), and again we are done, since $z(\delta^{out}(U)) \geq z_{e_i} + z_{e_j} \geq 1$.

In the remaining case, $e_j \in \text{tour}(j)$ is a solid edge and $z_{e_j} = \frac{1}{2}$. Then, $\text{index}(e_j) \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$, and so $\text{tour}(e_j)$ exists and it has at least one edge e' in $\delta^{out}(U)$; moreover, $e' \neq e_j$ because $\text{tour}(e_j)$ contains none of the solid edges of the cycle $C_{\text{index}(e_j)}$. Thus, we are done, since $z(\delta^{out}(U)) \geq z_{e_j} + z_{e'} \geq 1$. It follows that z satisfies all of the cut constraints. \square

The following fact summarizes some easy observations; this fact is used in the next lemma.

Fact 4.7. Let \mathcal{I} be a subset of \mathcal{F} . Suppose that S is not contained in any $\text{tour}(j)$, $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. (1) Then, for any edge e , $S + e$ is also not contained in any $\text{tour}(j)$, $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. (2) Similarly, for any index $h \in \mathcal{F}$, S is not contained in any $\text{tour}(j)$, $j \in \mathcal{F} - (\mathcal{I} + h)$.

Lemma 4.8. Suppose that for any nonnegative integer t and any $\mathcal{I}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}'| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t + 2)$, we have $y^{\mathcal{I}',t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$. Then for any $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t + 3)$,

$$e * y^{\mathcal{I},t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{new})), \quad \forall e \in E^{new}.$$

Proof. For any edge e and any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$, the definition of the shift operator gives

$$(e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$$

Let $C(e)$ denote the cycle containing edge e , and let $\text{index}(e)$ denote the index of $C(e)$ in \mathcal{N} . We will show that

$$(e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = \begin{cases} y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} & \text{if } e \in E(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ & \text{(} e \text{ is a solid, integral edge)} \\ 0 & \text{if } e \in D(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ & \text{(} e \text{ is a dashed, integral edge)} \\ \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I}+\text{index}(e), t} & \text{if } e \in E(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} \\ & \text{(} e \text{ is a solid, fractional edge)} \\ \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(e), t+1} & \text{if } e \in D(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} \\ & \text{(} e \text{ is a dashed, fractional edge)} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

Lemma 4.9 (below) shows that

$$y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I}+h, t} + \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(h), t+1}, \quad \forall h \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}.$$

Hence, for every edge e (i.e., in every case), $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{\text{new}}))$.

Case 1. $e \in E(C_j)$ where $j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$ (e is a solid, integral edge). We apply Definition 4.4 (the definition of y), and consider the three cases in it:

Subcase 1.1. $S \cap D = \emptyset$. Then we have $(S+e) \cap D = \emptyset$, and moreover, we have $f^{\mathcal{I}}(S) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S+e)$ (the number of “fractional cycles” intersecting $S \cap E$ and $(S+e) \cap E$ is the same, since e is a non-fractional edge). Hence, $y_{(S+e)}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$.

Subcase 1.2. $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and $\exists i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} : \text{tour}(i) \supseteq S$. Then it is clear that $(S+e) \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{tour}(i) \supseteq S+e$, because $\text{tour}(i)$ contains every solid edge except those in the fractional cycle C_i . Hence, $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{1}{t+3} = y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$.

Subcase 1.3. $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} : \text{tour}(j) \not\supseteq S$. Then it is easily seen that both conditions apply to $S+e$ (rather than S). Hence, $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0 = y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$.

Case 2. We have $e \in D(C_j)$ where $j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}}$ (e is a dashed, integral edge). We apply Definition 4.4, noting that $(S+e) \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and there exists no index $i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ such that $\text{tour}(i) \supseteq S+e$ (no “valid tour” contains a dashed, integral edge), hence, $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0$.

Case 3. We have $e \in E(C_j)$ where $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ (e is a solid, fractional edge). We apply Definition 4.4. We have two subcases, either $S \cap D = \emptyset$, or not.

Subcase 3.1. If $S \cap D = \emptyset$, then $(S + e) \cap D = \emptyset$. Thus, the analysis is the same as in the previous section; in particular, see Equation (6) in the proof of Lemma 3.6. Hence, we have $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t}$.

Subcase 3.2. Otherwise, $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$. Then we have two further subcases: either there is an $i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ with $\text{tour}(i) \supseteq S$ or not.

Subcase 3.2.1 Consider the first subcase; thus, $S \subseteq \text{tour}(i)$ where $i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. Note that S is not contained in other tours since $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$. We have two further subcases, either $e \in E(C_i)$ or not.

Subcase 3.2.1.1. If $e \in E(C_i)$, then $\text{tour}(i) \not\supseteq (S + e)$, hence, $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0$ (by the last case in the definition of y); moreover, note that $\text{tour}(i)$ is the unique tour containing S but it is not a “valid tour” w.r.t. $\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e)$, hence, $y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t} = 0$ (by the last case in Definition 4.4).

Subcase 3.2.1.2. Otherwise, if $e \notin E(C_i)$, then $\text{tour}(i) \supseteq (S + e)$, and moreover, $\text{tour}(i)$ is a “valid tour” w.r.t. $\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e)$ (since $i \notin \mathcal{I}$ and $i \neq \text{index}(e)$), hence, we have $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} \frac{1}{t+2} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t}$ (by the second case in Definition 4.4, for both LHS and RHS).

Subcase 3.2.2. Consider the last subcase; thus, $S \not\subseteq \text{tour}(i)$ for all $i \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. Then by Fact 4.7, the same assertion holds w.r.t. $(S + e)$ (rather than S), as well as w.r.t. $(\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e))$ (rather than \mathcal{I}). Hence, we have $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0 = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t}$ (by the last case in Definition 4.4, for both LHS and RHS).

Case 4. We have $e \in D(C_j)$ where $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ (e is a dashed, fractional edge). We apply Definition 4.4, noting that $(S + e) \cap D \neq \emptyset$. We have two subcases, either $\text{tour}(e) \supseteq S$, or not. If $\text{tour}(e) \supseteq S$, then the second case of Definition 4.4 together with the fourth case of Equation (14) (the definition of $e * y$) gives $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{1}{t+3} = \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(e), t+1}$. Otherwise, $\text{tour}(e) \not\supseteq S$, and then we have $y_{S+e}^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0 = \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(e), t+1}$; note that the last case of Definition 4.4 applies because $\text{tour}(e)$ is the unique “valid tour” that could contain e .

□

Lemma 4.9 shows that $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$, restricted to \mathcal{P}_{t+1} , is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{\text{new}}))$; this is used in Lemma 4.8 to show that $e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$ is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G^{\text{new}}))$.

Lemma 4.9. For any nonnegative integer t , any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$, any $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t + 3)$, and any $h \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$, we have

$$y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + h, t} + \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(h), t+1} \quad (15)$$

Proof. We have $S \subseteq D \cup E$, $|S| \leq t + 1$.

We apply Definition 4.4 (the definition of y) to $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1}$, and we have three cases.

Case 1. $S \cap D = \emptyset$. Then $y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{(t+3) - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3}$. For the RHS, we have two subcases, either $\text{tour}(h) \supseteq S$ or not. In the first subcase, we have $S \cap E(C_h) = \emptyset$ (since $\text{tour}(h)$ contains none of the solid edges of C_h), hence, $f^{\mathcal{I}+h}(S) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)$, consequently, the RHS is $\frac{t+2}{t+3} \frac{(t+2) - f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+2} + \frac{1}{t+3}$, which is the same

as the LHS. In the other subcase, $\text{tour}(h) \not\supseteq S$. Then, we have $S \cap E(C_h) \neq \emptyset$ (because $S \subseteq E$ and $\text{tour}(h)$ contains all solid edges except those in C_h), hence, $f^{\mathcal{I}+h}(S) = f^{\mathcal{I}}(S) - 1$, and consequently, the RHS is $\frac{t+2}{t+3} \frac{(t+3)-f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+2} + 0 = \frac{(t+3)-f^{\mathcal{I}}(S)}{t+3}$, which is the same as the LHS.

Case 2. $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and there exists $j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ such that $\text{tour}(j) \supseteq S$. Then $y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = \frac{1}{t+3}$, by Definition 4.4. For the RHS, we have two subcases, either $j = h$ or not. In the first subcase, we have $y_S^{\mathcal{I}+h, t} = 0$, because $\text{tour}(h)$ is the unique tour containing S but it is *not* a “valid tour” w.r.t. $\mathcal{I} + h$, hence, the last case in Definition 4.4 applies. Thus, the RHS is $0 + \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(h), t+1} = \frac{1}{t+3}$, which is the same as the LHS. In the second subcase, $j \neq h$. Then, in the RHS, $y_S^{\mathcal{I}+h, t} = \frac{1}{t+2}$, because $j \in \mathcal{F} - (\mathcal{I} + h)$ and $\text{tour}(j) \supseteq S$ so the second case in Definition 4.4 applies. Moreover, $\mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(h), t+1} = 0$, because $j \neq h$, and $\text{tour}(j)$ is the unique tour containing S , so $\text{tour}(h) \not\supseteq S$. Thus, the RHS is $\frac{t+2}{t+3} \frac{1}{t+2} + 0 = \frac{1}{t+3}$, which is the same as the LHS.

Case 3. $S \cap D \neq \emptyset$ and $\text{tour}(j) \not\supseteq S, \forall j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$. Then $y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} = 0$. In the RHS, $y_S^{\mathcal{I}+h, t} = 0$, by the third case in Definition 4.4, since the relevant conditions hold (by Fact 4.7). Moreover, $\mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(h), t+1} = 0$, because $h \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I}$ and $\text{tour}(h) \not\supseteq S$. Thus, the RHS is 0, which is the same as the LHS.

This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Lemma 4.10. Suppose that for any nonnegative integer t and any $\mathcal{I}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}'| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t+2)$, we have $y^{\mathcal{I}', t} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{DFJ}}(G^{\text{new}}))$. Then for any $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ with $|\mathcal{I}| \leq |\mathcal{F}| - (t+3)$,

$$y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{DFJ}}(G^{\text{new}})), \quad \forall e \in E^{\text{new}}$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.8 and Lemma 4.9, we have for each $e \in E^{\text{new}} = E \cup D$ and any $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}$,

$$(y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1})_S = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } e \in E(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ & (e \text{ is a solid, integral edge}) \\ y_S^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} & \text{if } e \in D(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{I} \cup \overline{\mathcal{F}} \\ & (e \text{ is a dashed, integral edge}) \\ \frac{1}{t+3} \mathbf{1}_S^{\text{tour}(e), t+1} & \text{if } e \in E(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} \\ & (e \text{ is a solid, fractional edge}) \\ \frac{t+2}{t+3} y_S^{\mathcal{I} + \text{index}(e), t} & \text{if } e \in D(C_j) \text{ where } j \in \mathcal{F} - \mathcal{I} \\ & (e \text{ is a dashed, fractional edge}) \end{cases} \quad (16)$$

Hence, in every case, $y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} - e * y^{\mathcal{I}, t+1} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{\text{DFJ}}(G^{\text{new}}))$ \square

Theorem 4.11. Let t be a nonnegative integer, and let $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. There exists a digraph on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = \Theta(t/\epsilon)$ vertices such that the integrality ratio for the level t tightening of the standard LP (DFJ LP) (for ATSP, by the Sherali-Adams procedure) is $\geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3}$.

Proof. Given t and ϵ , we fix $\ell = 2(2t+3)/\epsilon$ to get a digraph G shown in Figure 1 where ℓ is the length of the “middle path”. Let the cost of each edge in G be 1. Then we construct G^{new} from G . We keep the cost of edges in G to be 1 and fix the cost of new edges to be 0. See Figure 5; each solid edge has cost 1 and each dashed edge has cost 0. In the proof of Theorem 3.9, we claimed that the minimum cost of an Eulerian

subdigraph of G is $\geq 4\ell + 2$. It can be seen that the minimum cost of an Eulerian subdigraph of G^{new} is $\geq 4\ell + 2$. (To see this, take an Eulerian subdigraph of G^{new} , then contract all dashed edges contained in it, to get an Eulerian subdigraph of G of the same cost.) Let H be the metric completion of G^{new} . Then, the optimal value of the integral solution in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{DFJ}(H))$ is $\geq 4\ell + 2$.

Now we invoke Theorem 4.5, according to which the fractional solution $y^{\emptyset, t}$ (Definition 4.4) is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{DFJ}(G^{new}))$; see Figure 5; we have $y_e^{\emptyset, t} = 1$ for each solid, thick edge e (the solid edges of the outer cycle), $y_e^{\emptyset, t} = \frac{t+1}{t+2}$ for each solid, thin edge e (the solid edges of the middle paths), while the value of the dashed edges do not contribute to the value of the objective. By Section 2.2.1, this feasible solution can be extended to a feasible solution in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{DFJ}(H))$.

Hence, the integrality ratio of $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{ATSP}}_{DFJ}(H))$ is

$$\geq \frac{4\ell + 2}{2\ell + 4 + 2\ell \frac{t+1}{t+2}} \geq \frac{2(t+2)}{2t+3} - \frac{2}{\ell} \geq 1 + \frac{1-\epsilon}{2t+3}.$$

□

5 Path ATSP

Let $G = (V, E)$ be a digraph with nonnegative edge costs c , and let p and q be two distinguished vertices. We define $\widehat{\text{PATSP}}_{p,q}(G)$ to be the polytope of the following LP that has a variable x_e for each edge e of G :

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{minimize } \sum_e c_e x_e \\ & \text{subject to} \\ & \quad x(\delta^{in}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subseteq V - \{p\} \\ & \quad x(\delta^{out}(S)) \geq 1, & \forall S : \emptyset \subset S \subseteq V - \{q\} \\ & \quad x(\delta^{in}(\{v\})) = 1, & \forall v \in V - \{p\} \\ & \quad x(\delta^{out}(\{v\})) = 1, & \forall v \in V - \{q\} \\ & \quad x(\delta^{in}(\{p\})) = 0, \\ & \quad x(\delta^{out}(\{q\})) = 0, \\ & \quad \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{x} \leq \mathbf{1} \end{aligned}$$

In particular, when G is a complete digraph with metric costs, the above LP is the standard relaxation for the p - q path ATSP, which is to compute a Hamiltonian (or, spanning) dipath from p to q with minimum cost in the complete digraph with metric costs. For $\widehat{\text{PATSP}}_{p,q}(G)$, we denote the associated cone by $\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G)$.

(In the literature, the notation for the two distinguished vertices is s, t , but we use p, q to avoid conflict with our symbol t for the number of rounds of the SA procedure.)

An (p, q) -Eulerian subdigraph \overline{G} of G is V together with a collection of edges of G with multiplicities such that (i) for any $v \in V - \{p, q\}$, the indegree of v equals its outdegree and (ii) the outdegree of p is larger than its indegree by 1 and the indegree of q is larger than its outdegree by 1 and (iii) \overline{G} is weakly connected (i.e., the underlying undirected graph is connected). The p - q path ATSP on the metric completion H of G is equivalent to finding a minimum cost (p, q) -Eulerian subdigraph of G .

For any subset V' of V , we use $G(V')$ to denote the subdigraph of G induced by V' . As before, we use \mathcal{P}_t to denote $\mathcal{P}_t(E)$ (for the groundset E). Also, by the *restriction* of y on $E' \subseteq E$ we mean the vector $y|_{E'} \in \mathbb{R}^{\mathcal{P}_{t+1}(E')}$ that is given by $(y|_{E'})_S = y_S$ for all $S \in \mathcal{P}_{t+1}(E')$.

Lemma 5.1. *Let t be a nonnegative integer. Let $y \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))}$. Suppose that there exists a dipath $Q \subseteq E$ from some vertex q to another vertex p such that $y_e = 1$ for each $e \in Q$. Let V_Q denote the set of internal vertices of the dipath Q , and let $G' = G(V - V_Q) = G - V_Q$. Then,*

$$y|_{E(G')} \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}.$$

Proof. Let $V' = V - V_Q$ and let $E' = E(G')$, i.e., $G' = (V', E')$. The proof is by induction on t . Denote $y|_{E'}$ by y' for short. Clearly, $y'_\emptyset = 1$. Thus, we only need to prove $y' \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$.

Base case: $t = 0$. Let z be the subvector of y on the singleton sets $\{e_i\}$, and let z' be the subvector of y' on the singleton sets.

We have to prove that z' is a feasible solution of $\widehat{\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G')}$. It is easy to see that z' is in $[0, 1]^{E'}$ and it satisfies the degree constraints. Thus, we are left with the verification of the cut constraints. Observe that each positive edge (on which z is positive) of G with its head (tail) in V_Q has its tail (head) in $V_Q + q$ ($V_Q + p$). Let $\emptyset \neq U \subseteq V'$. If $U \subseteq V' - \{q\}$, then observe that every edge in $\delta_G^{\text{out}}(U)$ has its head in $V - V_Q - U = V' - U$, hence, we have $z'(\delta_G^{\text{out}}(U)) = z(\delta_G^{\text{out}}(U)) \geq 1$. Similarly, if $U \subseteq V' - \{p\}$, then we have $z'(\delta_G^{\text{in}}(U)) = z(\delta_G^{\text{in}}(U)) \geq 1$; the equation holds because every edge in $\delta_G^{\text{in}}(U)$ has its tail in $V - V_Q - U = V' - U$.

Induction Step: For $t \geq 0$, we know $y' \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^{t+1}(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$ if and only if for any $e \in E'$,

$$\begin{aligned} e * y' &\in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))} \\ y' - e * y' &\in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))} \end{aligned} \tag{17}$$

Since y is a feasible solution in $\widehat{\mathcal{SA}^{t+1}(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} e * y &\in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))} \\ y - e * y &\in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))} \end{aligned} \tag{18}$$

Note that $e \in E'$. For any $S \subseteq E'$ such that $|S| \leq t+1$, we have $(e * y')_S = y'_{S \cup \{e\}} = y_{S \cup \{e\}} = (e * y)_S$. Thus, $e * y' = (e * y)|_{E'}$. Similarly, we have $y' - e * y' = (y - e * y)|_{E'}$. For any $e^i \in Q$, since $y_{e_i} = 1$, we have $y_{\{e, e_i\}} = y_e$ (by the definition of the SA procedure), hence, we have

$$(e * y)_{\{e^i\}} = y_{\{e, e_i\}} = y_e = (e * y)_\emptyset.$$

Similarly,

$$(y - e * y)_{\{e^i\}} = y_{e^i} - y_{\{e, e_i\}} = 1 - y_e = (y - e * y)_\emptyset.$$

Case 1: $(e * y)_\emptyset = 0$. In this case, all items in $e * y$ are zero. This implies $e * y' \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$.

Case 2: $(e * y)_\emptyset > 0$. In this case, we consider $\frac{e * y}{(e * y)_\emptyset}$. Note that $(\frac{e * y}{(e * y)_\emptyset})_{\{e^i\}} = 1$ for any $e^i \in Q$ and $\frac{e * y}{(e * y)_\emptyset} \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))}$ with value 1 at the item indexed by \emptyset . By the inductive hypothesis, we have $\frac{e * y}{(e * y)_\emptyset}|_{E'} \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$, i.e., $\frac{e * y'}{(e * y')_\emptyset} \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$. Thus, $e * y' \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$. Similarly, we have $y' - e * y' \in \widehat{\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{PATSP}_{p,q}(G'))}$. This completes the proof. \square

From the last section, we know that $y^{\emptyset, t}$ (Definition 4.4) is in $\mathcal{SA}^t(\text{ATSP}_{DFJ}(G))$, where G is defined in Figure 5; note that G is obtained from the digraph and the good decomposition given in Figure 1. The solid edges in G have cost 1 and the dashed edges in G have cost 0.

Let q be the right-most vertex in the second row (incident to two dashed edges), let p be the left-most vertex in the second row (incident to two dashed edges), and let Q be the dipath of solid edges from q to p . By the definition of $y^{\emptyset, t}$, we have $y_{e_i}^{\emptyset, t} = 1$ for each $e_i \in Q$. Let $G' = G(V')$ where $V' = V - V_Q$ where V_Q is the set of internal vertices of the dipath Q . The next result is a direct corollary of Lemma 5.1.

Corollary 5.2. *We have*

$$y^{\emptyset, t}|_{E(G')} \in \mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{PATSP}}_{p,q}(G')), \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{Z}_+.$$

The proof of the next lemma follows from arguments similar to those in the proof of Theorem 4.11.

Lemma 5.3. *The minimum cost of a (p, q) -Eulerian subdigraph of G' is $\geq 3\ell$, where ℓ is the number of edges in the middle path in G .*

Theorem 5.4. *Let t be a nonnegative integer, and let $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ satisfy $0 < \epsilon \ll 1$. There exists a digraph on $\nu = \nu(t, \epsilon) = \Theta(t/\epsilon)$ vertices such that the integrality ratio for the level t tightening of PATSP by the Sherali-Adams procedure is $\geq 1 + \frac{2-\epsilon}{3t+4}$.*

Proof. Given t and ϵ , we fix $\ell = 2(3t+4)/\epsilon$. Consider the metric completion H of G' . By Section 2.2.1, we can extend the feasible solution from Corollary 5.2 to a feasible solution to $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{PATSP}}_{p,q}(H))$. This gives an upper bound on the optimal value of a fractional feasible solution to $\mathcal{SA}^t(\widehat{\text{PATSP}}_{p,q}(H))$. On the other hand, Lemma 5.3 gives a lower bound on the optimal value of an integral solution. Thus, the integrality ratio is at least

$$\frac{3\ell}{\frac{t+1}{t+2}2\ell + \ell + 2} \geq 1 + \frac{2}{3t+4} - \frac{2}{\ell} \geq 1 + \frac{2-\epsilon}{3t+4}.$$

□

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